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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1983

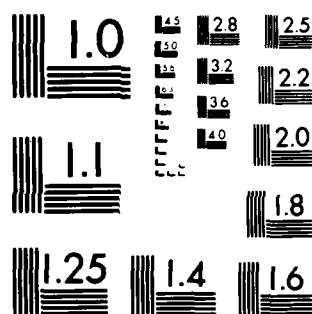
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

BASED ON
RED STAR

(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-30 June 1983

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-30 June 1983

Executive Summary

As in the past, in June 1983, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated over 25 percent of the total print space to international events and foreign news. Of this amount, almost 32 percent was allotted to political/military activities of the United States. In the past four years, the average amount of print space allocated to Washington was 29 percent of total foreign coverage.

During the past forty-nine months, Soviet propagandists and commentators have been consistent in their tough and uncompromising tone of their rhetoric about the policies and actions of the government of the United States. With unrelenting persistence, the Soviet commentators have stressed those topics that reflected the overall aggressive and provocative nature of Reagan's foreign policy, and military actions/plans of the Pentagon.

Repeatedly, Soviet spokesmen and news media have focused on those emotional topics dealing with war - U.S. militarism as a threat to world peace. For example, in June Russian newspaper headlines asserted:

- GLOBAL Shield-83: the goal of this U.S. military exercise is to develop a strategy for nuclear war.
- Reagan flaunts his nuclear muscle - the facts indicate that the United States is preparing for an all out war.
- The Pentagon plans call for the deployment of neutron weapons in Europe.
- Aggression in Northern Europe: Washington uses facilities in Norway, Denmark and Iceland to spy on the USSR.
- The Pentagon continues military intervention in Central America: over 100 Special Forces troops are sent to Honduras.

Moscow continued to be nervous and sensitive regarding all aspects of foreign propaganda and psychological warfare. For example, in each case, the Soviet media have reacted promptly and violently to verbal attacks by high ranking American officials and/or to the programs and activities of the United States Information Agency (USIA). Some examples of what the Russians call the "American massive anti-Soviet propaganda campaign" are:

- USIA's propaganda pamphlet on intermediate range nuclear missiles contains pure lies.

- Reagan has renewed the cold war by declaring (and funding) a new anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.
- Washington continues to slander the USSR-Washington has a lot of nerve to make slanderous claims that the USSR is using chemical weapons.
- Washington's claims about Yellow Rain are a "smoke screen" for the Pentagon's preparations to use chemical weapons.
- The NATO chief, General Rogers, makes a series of anti-Soviet speeches in Turkey.
- NATO and U.S. radio stations continue their anti-Polish and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.
- Another tool of the West, Soviet youths wear T-shirts with English slogan "I LOVE U.S." This is another tool of the West's anti-Soviet propaganda.

In June 1983, Soviet propagandists continued to exploit fully all aspects of political and military events and actions in Central America. Over one quarter of all space (in Red Star), allocated to the propaganda theme of U.S. Military and Political Hegemony, concerned Central America. The Soviet press headlined:

- Reagan's increasing involvement in Central America is disturbing to the American people and the media.
- The U.S. continues military intervention in Nicaragua.
- The Pentagon sends over 100 Special Forces soldiers to build large training base in Honduras.
- Nicaraguan Army defeats another counterrevolutionary band.
- CIA and Honduras train and support Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- Miami is the headquarters for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands.
- Peace movements all over the world demonstrate against U.S. involvement in Central America.

The Kremlin insisted that Reagan is stubborn and determined to alter the strategic balance through his version of arms control that favors only America. The Soviet media intensified all aspects of their rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to Russian support for peace and nuclear disarmament. Again, in June, the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, frequently criticized Reagan for: (1) spurring the arms race, (2) fostering world aggression and (3) increasing international tension. Soviet leaders again and again emphasized that the:

- Socialist bloc supports detente, peace and disarmament.
- U.S. and NATO are responsible for the renewed arms race and exacerbation in world tension.
- The Socialist bloc is dedicated to the success of nuclear disarmament--war does not solve problems.
- The U.S. must not deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe or weapons in space.

As in previous months, the major Soviet propaganda emphasis related to American Mutual Security and Military Foreign Assistance programs pertaining to Japan and Israel. In June, Russian propaganda highlighted that:

- Reagan continues to support Israel and the anti-Arab (Camp David) Treaty.
- Washington plans to form a triple (military) alliance of the U.S.--Japan--South Korea.
- As a result of the new U.S.--Philippine Treaty for military/economic assistance, the Pentagon will deploy nuclear missiles to its military bases in the Philippines.
- VALIANT BLITZ-83. Army, navy and air force units participate in the combined U.S.--Japanese maneuvers in Okinawa. These are the largest and most provocative military exercises in years.

It is of prime significance to note that the Red Star provided extensive coverage of the decisions reached in the June Communist Party Soviet Union (CPSU) Central Committee Plenary Session. The reporting of this event accounted for a six percent increase in the coverage of domestic soviet politics (in Red Star). Guidance from this highly important and sensitive Central Committee session stressed the urgent need for all elements in the Communist Party to improve and expand propaganda and agitation work in the USSR. The Central Committee of the Communist Party emphasized that:

- The press and media in the USSR must above all serve the CPSU and spread the Party word.
- Propaganda must be realistic, scientific and objective.
- All elements must wage an intensive propaganda war against Western anti-Soviet propaganda.
- Communist Party propagandists must educate themselves better and fill their ranks with the best educated and qualified communists.

- All levels (within the CPSU) must become more involved with the people.
- All propaganda and agitation work needs infusions of new teaching methods and ideas.
- The Communist Party must have special trained propaganda teams to deal with specific groups of the (Soviet) population i.e., ethnic groups, workers, farmers, etc.

Based on the guidance obtained from the June CPSU Central Committee Plenary Session, the Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism listed the following propaganda objectives for the Soviet military.

Propaganda objectives directed to senior officers are to emphasize and explain:

- (1) Long term programs for dynamic political/ideological indoctrination.
- (2) The urgent need to improve military readiness.
- (3) The many aspects of the growth of socialism.
- (4) The new law on workers collectives.

Propaganda objectives for junior officers and enlisted men are to emphasize and explain the:

- (1) Requirements to improve military discipline.
- (2) Characteristics of the "new Soviet man."
- (3) Growth of socialism.
- (4) Law on worker's collectives.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for over four years -- June 1979 through June 1983. During this period, almost 51,000 feature stories and news items were analyzed. However, the main purpose of this edition is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during June 1983.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In June 1983, slightly over 25 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of foreign coverage is three percent less than the previous month (May 1983). As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In addition, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is usually limited to 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in June 1983 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for May 1983 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries since June 1979.

Table 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>June 1983</u>	<u>May 1983</u>	<u>June 79 thru Apr 83</u>
1	United States	31.69%	31.14%	28.87%
2	Finland	6.93%	.41%	.46%
3	Warsaw Pact	6.32%	2.88%	2.67%
4	Afghanistan	5.15%	1.41%	3.82%
5	Israel.....	4.84%	4.80%	3.63%
6	NATO.....	3.64%	1.51%	1.90%
7	West Germany.....	3.56%	1.61%	2.51%
8	Lebanon.....	3.36%	2.61%	1.99%
9	France.....	2.44%	1.39%	1.26%
10	Japan	2.40%	1.76%	2.28%
11	India	2.26%	.46%	1.52%
12	Poland.....	2.12%	1.62%	4.12%
13	Nicaragua	1.99%	4.94%	.94%
14	Yemen Arab Republic	1.3%	.00%	.13%
15	El Salvador	1.23%	.34%	.82%

UNITED STATES

During June 1983, over 31 percent of Red Star's total space devoted to international events and/or foreign affairs concerned (or was related to) activities of the United States government. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was approximately 29 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news (see Table 1).

During the past four years, Soviet commentators have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the actions and policies of the U.S. Government. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda media have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States Government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony) and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. With the increased coverage of the United States, Soviet media content reflected a very tough posture.

Again in June 1983, the Soviet "propaganda machine" repeatedly stressed those topics that reflected the overall "aggressive and provocative nature" of Reagan's foreign policy and military plans. Soviet news media and propaganda organs dogmatically and repeatedly focused on topics that stressed U.S. policy for nuclear war, and deployment of advanced, high-technology weapons. Some examples of Soviet media headlines are:

- Reagan is accelerating the development of dangerous new weapons systems.
- NATO is expanding its sphere of influence, trying to get more countries to support Reagan's policies.

- The U.S. has made Europe its nuclear hostage.
- The new Space Command will control U.S. military weapons in space, including the space shuttle.
- War plans for Northern Europe - Norway, Denmark and Iceland support NATO's aggression.
- Bombers for the 1990's - billions of dollars for new technology.
- Reagan is sabotaging the Geneva talks on disarmament.
- The world knows that the U.S. will not support nuclear disarmament.
- The U.S. must change its positions about detente and disarmament -must take the USSR seriously.
- Japan and U.S. plan to build high technology military space stations.
- The Pentagon continues intervention in Central America - over 100 Special Forces troops are sent to Honduras.
- The CIA attempts coup in Ghana.
- U.S. diplomats in Nicaragua are CIA agents.

NATO Expands its Sphere of Influence

In a series of feature articles, Soviet commentators continued to emphasize the theme that NATO is determined to expand its influence throughout the world in order to obtain military supremacy over the USSR. In a number of very caustic articles, the Russian media stressed and dramatized the following topics:

- NATO is a threat to the peace of Europe.
- France has decided to support NATO.
- NATO and the U.S. do not intend to disarm, they plan to destroy the USSR and socialism.
- In Williamsburg, (summit conference) European governments supported US-NATO policies, in spite of growing peace movements in Europe.
- NATO plans to modernize its nuclear forces - this is a direct threat to the USSR.
- NATO bases and facilities in Norway, Denmark and Iceland are used to spy on the USSR.

Anti-Soviet Propaganda Crusade

Moscow is very sensitive to foreign propaganda. The Soviet media have reacted violently, in each instance, to verbal attacks of high ranking U.S. government officials and the programs and activities of the United States Information Agency (USIA). Some examples of what the Russians call the "American massive anti-Soviet propaganda campaign" are:

"USIA propaganda pamphlet on intermediate range nuclear missiles is pure lies. This pamphlet attempts to justify Reagan's position in regard to the nuclear buildup. It tries to portray the U.S. government as peace loving. The U.S. is pessimistic about Geneva talks, and prefers to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe."

"Reagan has renewed the cold war by declaring a new anti-Soviet campaign. He claims communism is the source of all evil. The ultimate intention of the U.S. is to undermine the Soviet government. Some previous attempts have included the Bay of Pigs in Cuba; Czechoslovakia in 1968; Hungary in 1956, and Poland, which is the latest American failure."

"The U.S. continues its slander. Washington has a lot of nerve to make slanderous claims that the USSR is using chemical weapons in Southeast Asia - Yellow Rain. The United Nations special committee made it clear that the U.S. was lying - there is no evidence to support American claims."

"U.S. claims about Yellow Rain is a smoke screen for Pentagon preparations for chemical warfare. A Wall Street Journal article insists that the State Department does not have tangible evidence that Soviet chemical weapons have been used in Asia."

"NATO chief, General Rogers, makes a series of anti-Soviet speeches in Turkey. His statements are a rude provocation against the USSR."

"NATO and U.S. radio stations continue anti-Polish and anti-Soviet propaganda campaign."

"Reagan continues anti-Polish actions such as sanctions and anti-Polish speeches. U.S. has organized many provocative events such as a day of solidarity with the Polish people. Reagan's Chicago speech was most provocative."

"Voice of America and Radio Free Europe have increased anti-Polish and anti-Soviet broadcasts - they have received large budgets for this purpose."

"Another tool of the West. Red Star once again criticizes a fashion of Soviet youth, who wear T-shirts with English slogans saying - I Love U.S. - etc. Outraged Soviet citizens demand an end to this fashion and to such imports. This is another tool of the West's anti-Soviet propaganda. Soviets must be proud of themselves and the USSR."

As mentioned before, the Red Star's news and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist Party and government; consequently, they reflect negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over four years, the United States has received an average of 57 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in June it was nearly 62 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

Table 2

CRITICAL COVERAGE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>June 1983</u>	<u>May 1983</u>	<u>June 79 - Apr 83</u>
1. United States.....	61.67%	63.46%	57.25%
2. Israel.....	9.83%	10.60%	7.72%
3. West Germany.....	6.87%	2.94%	3.02%
4. Japan.....	4.47%	2.36%	3.76%
5. NATO	4.30%	1.46%	2.08%
6. France	2.48%	.74%	.55%
7. El Salvador.....	1.60%	.39%	1.03%
8. Norway	1.29%	.90%	.28%
9. United Kingdom.....	1.17%	1.81%	3.87%
10. South Africa.....	1.13%	2.78%	2.38%

Soviet propaganda about the United States continued to underscore three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony -- a threat to peace; (2) arms production and development of military technology - the arms race, and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security programs -- a threat to the world. The propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and remarkably consistent for four years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME			<u>1983</u>									<u>1982</u>		
	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>
US Military/ Political Hegemony	47%	46%	62%	76%	58%	42%	43%	40%	61%	50%	43%	42%	39%	20%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	28%	32%	23%	12%	24%	29%	41%	30%	23%	24%	37%	29%	30%	47%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	15%	14%	07%	10%	15%	20%	08%	17%	14%	22%	15%	24%	23%	31%
All Other	<u>10%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>08%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>08%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>03%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>09%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>08%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>13%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>04%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>05%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>08%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>

As in the past, the editors of Red Star and Soviet commentators use every opportunity to exploit events and/or media issues appearing in the international press in their effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

As in previous months, the Soviet propaganda machine exploited the theme of American military, political and economic hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee Imperialism). In June, 47 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington emphasized this theme (see Table 3).

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme - U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation - during a nine-month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

Table 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1983								1982	
	June	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	
1. World Wide	35%	36%	25%	35%	41%	10%	24%	18%	51%	
2. Central America/Caribbean ..	26%	32%	24%	15%	08%	13%	04%	08%	00%	
3. Asia/Pacific	02%	14%	23%	10%	08%	20%	08%	26%	09%	
4. Europe	34%	11%	22%	34%	18%	29%	34%	31%	17%	
5. Indian Ocean and Middle East	02%	01%	05%	05%	25%	28%	30%	17%	06%	
6. Africa.....	01%	06%	01%	01%	00%	00%	00%	00%	17%	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

The major focus of Red Star articles and commentary about American hegemony highlighted two primary topics: (1) Reagan increases military intervention in Central America, and (2) United States militarism is a threat to world peace.

U.S. Increases Military Intervention in Central America

In June 1983, Soviet propagandists continued to exploit fully political and military events and actions in Central America. Over one quarter of all space devoted to the propaganda theme of U.S. military/political hegemony concerned Central America. The Soviet press headlined and emphasized:

- Reagan's increasing involvement in Central America is disturbing to the American people and media.
- Washington increases its military intervention in Central America.
- The Pentagon sends over 100 Special Forces soldiers to build a large training base in Honduras. They plan to train over 3,000 Salvadorian soldiers to fight revolutionaries.
- The Nicaraguan Army defeats another counterrevolutionary band. The CIA and Honduras train and support the counterrevolutionaries. Their June offensive has been thoroughly defeated by Nicaraguan forces.
- The U.S. continues military intervention in Nicaragua. The CIA is arming and training Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- U.S. diplomats in Nicaragua are often CIA agents.
- The Battle for Justice? Reagan sends 120 Green Berets to Honduras to train Honduran troops to fight with Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.
- American involvement in Nicaragua is increasing. Reagan is not hiding American imperialism in the region - he claims he is fighting international communism.

- Miami is the headquarters for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands. There are over 30,000 counterrevolutionaries in the Miami area being armed and trained by the CIA.
- Peace movements all over the world demonstrate against American involvement in Central America.
- Reagan has attempted to conceal his involvement in Central America but it has not worked.
- In Washington the people scream, "stop thief!" Many groups in the U.S. want Reagan to stop his intervention in Nicaragua.

United States Militarism is a Threat to World Peace

As in preceding months, Soviet media and propaganda organs focused on United States policy as aggressive and provocative in tone and in actions. Russian propagandists assiduously exploited the topic that the Pentagon is "preparing for war." The following headlines and abstracts underscore the tone and scope of Soviet propaganda.

- Over 150,000 men and B-52s engage in Global Shield nuclear exercises.
- Global Shield - 83 - a goal of this U.S. military exercise is to develop a strategy for nuclear war. The U.S. wants to continue nuclear adventurism.
- Reagan flouts nuclear muscle (Global Shield - 83). Facts indicate that the U.S. is preparing for nuclear war.
- The Pentagon continues the military build-up and expansion of its network of bases all over the world.
- Rapid Deployment Forces are being given a high priority - the Pentagon will double the number of RDF units.
- The U.S. constructs more military bases in the Indian Ocean.
- Washington continues to build new military bases all over the world. The Pentagon is currently preparing secret plans to build air force bases in South Egypt for AWACS and carrier aircraft. Plans also include two new air force bases in Turkey.
- The Pentagon is increasing the number of forces and military operations in Asia.
- The U.S. has received permission to test cruise missiles in Canada.
- Kampuchea denounces the U.S. military buildup in Southeast Asia.

Other Topics

Additional headlines and abstracts from the June issues of the Soviet military newspaper Red Star, pertaining to the propaganda theme of U.S. hegemony (imperialism) are presented below:

- The Pentagon plans to deploy neutron weapons to Europe.
- The CIA conducts active operations in Balkan countries. Many U.S. Embassy employees are CIA agents.
- American aggression in Northern Europe. Washington uses bases in Norway, Denmark and Iceland to spy on the USSR. In case of war, NATO-US would use these bases to attack the USSR.
- The U.S. plans to build more military bases in Denmark and Norway. They will be used for AWACS aircraft and more radar equipment. Islands located off the coast of these countries are strategically important to U.S. and NATO. These military activities can only lead to increased international tensions and aggression.
- NATO's plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe will increase danger of nuclear war.
- Puerto Ricans protest Reagan's plans to use Puerto Rican bases to launch military campaigns against national liberation movements in the Caribbean.
- The Belgian people strongly oppose U.S. and NATO plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. American nuclear bases in Belgium would be a threat to the peace of Europe.
- The CIA attempted coup in Ghana fails. Ghana is not pro-U.S. so the CIA wanted to take control of the government.
- The CIA supports the Polish underground. From the very beginning, Polish counterrevolutionaries were aided by the CIA. Money came into the country from AFL-CIO and the CIA. When the revolution failed it went underground.
- The CIA continues to support Solidarity. The AFL-CIO dares to advise Poland on how to organize labor unions.

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In June 1983, Soviet rhetoric and propaganda about the arms race and arms limitation decreased slightly as compared with the previous month. Communist media coverage allocated to this propaganda theme was 28 percent of the total

coverage of foreign affairs (see Table 3). Sixty percent of the coverage concerned the topic of arms control and reduction of weapons systems.

The Kremlin continued to insist that Reagan is stubborn and determined to alter the strategic balance through his version of arms control that favors only America. The Soviets intensified all aspects of their rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to USSR support for peace and nuclear disarmament. Again, the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, frequently criticized Reagan for:

- (1) Spurring the arms race.
- (2) Fostering world aggression.
- (3) Increasing international tension.

Soviet leaders repeatedly emphasized that the:

- (1) Socialist bloc supports peace and disarmament.
- (2) U.S. and NATO are responsible for the renewed arms race and the exacerbation in world tension.
- (3) Socialist block is dedicated to the success of nuclear disarmament--war does not solve problems.
- (4) U.S. must not deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe or deploy weapons in space.

The Soviet media also highlighted the topic that the USSR is a "strong supporter of peace because the Russian people cannot forget the lessons learned during World War II". Unfortunately, according to Moscow, "the U.S. has forgotten those lessons and is pursuing a dangerous militaristic course--attempting to gain world supremacy. The USSR will not permit this."

In a long feature article, the editors of Red Star sarcastically headlined:

"POISON OR PANACEA - U.S. AS IT REALLY IS! Reagan's military buildup is providing many jobs. Unemployment should soon disappear because of the large number of military programs - MX, B-1 and Stealth bombers, etc. According to the Wall Street Journal, the military production should restore the U.S. economy to a healthy position. Defense industries are receiving billions of dollars from Reagan's budget. But Reagan is deceiving himself and the U.S. people if he thinks that he can cure the problems with a military buildup."

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star contain the overall tone and thrust of Soviet propaganda related to the arms race and arms control talks.

On missiles, new weapons and the arms race.

- The Pentagon is accelerating the development of new strategic weapons systems. The U.S. will spend \$20 billion on development of the B-1 bomber and \$30 billion on Stealth aircraft.
- U.S. industry has started production of MX missiles. Also, the Pentagon will produce a small MX missile for the late 1980s.
- The Pentagon is testing a new 155mm artillery weapon to be used in electronic warfare (communication interference).
- Reagan demands that the U.S. Congress approve new funds (huge allotments) for chemical weapons. The Pentagon already has over 150,000 tons of toxic substances and three million chemical artillery shells, bombs and mines.
- The U.S. is modernizing and expanding its Navy. The new nuclear submarine Florida, armed with 24 Trident-1 missiles has joined the fleet.
- Bombers of the 1990s. The USAF will acquire over 7,000 new aircraft by 1990. New generation of bombers will have a maximum speed of Mach 3.
- The Pentagon has given the USAF \$13.6 billion for the development of new bombers. Aircraft of the 1990s will carry a variety of new weapons including lasers.
- The U.S. uses the second flight of the Space Shuttle "Challenger" to launch military satellites. The shuttle program is military oriented.
- The Pentagon organizes a new joint Space Command. This command will control all military operations in space - including space shuttle programs. The Military build up in space continues.
- The U.S. tests a new anti-ballistic missile (interceptor) in the Pacific Ocean area. The test is a failure.
- The Pentagon is developing a new generation of cruise missiles with a range of over 1,600 miles.
- The Battleship "New Jersey" has been modernized and it will carry cruise missiles. It will join the Seventh Fleet this summer.
- The U.S. Congress authorized over \$432 million for Pershing II missiles.

On the Geneva Talks and Disarmament.

- The Geneva Talks cannot progress while the U.S. continues to plan to deploy new missiles in Europe.
- The USSR does not want military competition. The Soviet Union wants peace and military parity.
- The Soviet delegation is in Geneva for talks on strategic disarmament. The USSR believes constructive agreement is possible.
- Reagan announces the renewal of the Geneva Disarmament Talks. He cannot be very serious in regard to disarmament, since he is consulting with the committee that managed to get the MX approved by Congress.
- Reagan insists that the USSR disarm more systems than the U.S.; meanwhile, Reagan blames the Soviet Union for lack of progress in Geneva.
- The U.S. is sabotaging the talks in Geneva. The Pentagon will deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Yet, the U.S. announced that Geneva talks are progressing. So far, only the USSR has made constructive and acceptable suggestions.
- The U.S. insists on deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles to Europe. The public and press know that the U.S. won't support nuclear disarmament.
- The U.S. must change its position about detente and disarmament and must take the USSR seriously. Gromyko says that a nuclear freeze and disarmament are possible.
- Governments all over the world praise and support Andropov's latest statements for peace and nuclear disarmament. Unfortunately, the U.S. and NATO are continuing to obstruct progress.
- On June 21 the Soviet government appealed to all nuclear powers to freeze nuclear weapons and all testing. The USSR expects these governments to take its appeal seriously.
- The danger of war grows everyday that the U.S. continues to build up its military power. In the face of this danger, the USSR will continue to support peace and nuclear disarmament.
- Time after time, the Soviet Union has made constructive suggestions for nuclear disarmament, all of which have been rejected by the U.S.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In June 1983, Soviet commentators continued to give moderate emphasis to United States Military Assistance and Mutual Security subjects and programs. (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period November 1982 through June 1983 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below.

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	1983					1982		
	June 1983*	May 1983*	Apr 1983*	Mar 1983*	Feb 1983*	Jan 1983*	Dec 1982*	Nov 1982*
1. Asia/Pacific	46%	43%	57%	46%	41%	20%	25%	57%
2. Latin America	05%	08%	05%	28%	23%	13%	05%	17%
3. Middle East	24%	20%	24%	04%	17%	28%	45%	12%
4. Europe/NATO	24%	29%	08%	11%	14%	29%	25%	14%
5. Africa.....	00%	00%	06%	11%	00%	00%	00%	00%
6. China	01%	00%	00%	00%	05%	00%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

As in previous months, the major Soviet propaganda emphasis about American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs pertaining to Japan and Israel. In June, Russian propaganda highlighted:

- Reagan continues to support Israel and the (anti-Arab) Camp David treaty.
- Washington plans to form a triple alliance of U.S.-Japan-South Korea.
- As a result of a U.S.-Philippine Treaty for military/economic aid, the Pentagon will deploy nuclear missiles to its military bases in the Philippines.
- The Pentagon will send more F-16s to Pakistan.
- Japan participates in more US-NATO activities.
- Valiant Blitz-83. Army, Navy and Air Force units participate in combined US-Japanese maneuvers in Okinawa. These are the longest and most provocative military exercises in years.

Soviet spokesmen also highlighted the following topics in regard to military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo:

- The U.S. and Japan cooperate in the development of combined military actions for Asia.
- On Reagan's insistence, the Japanese military budget will be increased by ten percent.
- Japan participates in more NATO activities.
- Japan continues to lay claim to the South Kuril Islands, which belong to the USSR.
- The Soviet government is of the opinion that the U.S.-Japanese military alliance will only increase tension in Asia.
- Japan and the Pentagon will cooperate on the militarization of space stations.
- Tokyo has given the U.S. the green light to build up its military forces in Japan. The Japanese government will spend 40 billion Yen on a new U.S. military housing complex in Dsusi.
- The Pentagon conducts military exercises off the coast of Okinawa. The U.S. and Japan are increasing their joint military activities. Washington is drawing Japan into NATO activities.

Other selected abstracts of articles and headlines from Red Star that reflect the overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

"The U.S. has backed Israel all the way. Reagan has dropped the embargo on the sale of F-16s to Israel. This year Israel is receiving \$2.3 billion worth of military aid."

"The U.S. continues to support Israel. Washington will not withdraw Marines from Lebanon. Arab countries condemn U.S.-Israeli cooperation. Palestinians deserve an autonomous homeland."

"Secretary Weinberger tours NATO bases in Norway. The Pentagon wants Norway to get more involved in NATO. Norway buys Hawk missiles and will buy F-16s."

"Reagan continues the military aid and training to the Salvadoran Army. Over 6,000 soldiers are involved in large-scale military operations against revolutionaries in the Province of San Vincente."

"The French government supports Reagan's military policies in regard to NATO. France supports the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe."

"Belgium plans to buy huge quantities of weapons from the U.S., including new artillery weapons."

"In the 1960s the U.S. and Australia tested chemical weapons in Australia. To this day the purpose and location of these tests are secret."

OTHER THEMES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those non-military events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the U.S. government and its institutions. During the past 17 months, an average of eight percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in June, it was ten percent.

The following abstracts reflect the major thrust of Soviet propaganda on subjects other than military topics:

Domestic Politics.

- Scandal in Washington, D.C. Reagan's employees stole documents from Carter's White House. They used this information to help the Reagan campaign.
- Reagan denies knowledge of theft of Carter documents. The new scandal is the center of attention in Washington. Reagan says he will get to the bottom of the affair.
- Presidential elections - anything goes. The goal is victory at any cost. In 1980 documents were stolen from the White House which revealed Carter's position on many issues. Reagan is not as honest as his image projects.
- The USIA has a reputation for hiring friends and relatives of Reagan administration officials. Weinberger's son has received an unjustified wage increase at USIA.

Military Law.

- U.S. military law is against civil liberty. U.S. armed forces are used to put down strikes and demonstrations. Military personnel cannot participate in elections and can vote only with great difficulty.

Accidents and Disasters.

- A U.S. Army vehicle transporting three air defense missiles crashes into a civilian car on the German autobahn. Two people are hurt.

- A U.S. Navy aircraft crashed near Hawaii.
- A USAF aircraft crashed in the Republic of the Philippines.

ISRAEL, LEBANON AND SYRIA

During the past ten months, Soviet commentators fully exploited events dealing with the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. In June 1983, the Soviet propaganda machine severely criticized the Israeli-Lebanese Peace Treaty, and continued to underscore that the Israeli Army is preparing to attack Syria. An analysis of the amount of space in Red Star (during June) devoted to Israel, by general topic revealed the following:

<u>General Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space* (CM²)</u> <u>June 1983</u>
1. Israeli Aggression and Preparations for War with Syria	36 percent
2. U.S. Military/Political Assistance.....	26 percent
3. Israeli Repression of Civilian Population..	21 percent
4. Attacks (on Israeli troops) by Lebanese Patriots	17 percent
	100 percent

*Represents percent of space (CM²) in Red Star for Israel/Lebanon as theme and/or other country in June 1983.

Abstracts and/or headlines of Russian propaganda articles indicating the overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda strategy pertaining to Israel and the political/military problems in the Middle East are listed below:

Preparations for War with Syria.

- Explosive situation in Lebanon. Israelis fire on Syrians in Bekaa Valley. Israel continues to reinforce its forces in Lebanon near Syrian positions.
- Preparations for War - Mideast Escalation of Piracy and Adventurism. A year ago Israel invaded Lebanon. Today, Israel has reinforced its positions in Lebanon - it now occupies over one-third of the country.
- Israelis shell Syrians in Bekaa Valley - continue to reinforce military positions.
- Tension increases in Lebanon as the Israeli Army expands its positions.
- Israeli and Syrian units clash in Bekaa Valley.

- Israeli Army units attack Syrian positions in Bekaa near Ammik and continue the military operations and buildup in Lebanon.
- Israelis and Syrians continue to clash in the Bekaa Valley.

Israeli Repression of Civilian Population.

- Israelis continue to oppress the Lebanese people - over 100 are arrested and sent to Ansar Prison Camp.
- Israelis use force and terror to stop demonstrations. June 6 is a Day of National Mourning (in Lebanon). Demonstrations protest Israeli occupation.
- Israelis continue arrests, acts of terror, and oppression of the Lebanese people.
- Oppression continues - many civilians are arrested in Sidon, Tyre and Nabatiya.

The Patriotic/Partisan War.

- Patriots cause significant losses to the Israeli Army.
- Lebanese patriots attack Israelis outside of Beirut.
- Partisans conduct three successful anti-Israeli raids.
- Lebanese patriot groups attack Israelis near Tyre and Sidon.

U.S. Political and Military Assistance to Israel.

- Reagan supports Israel all the way. The U.S. supports Israeli aggression because it benefits American imperialism in the region.
- Reagan plans to continue the U.S. policy in the Middle East, especially the unfair Israeli-Lebanese peace treaty.
- Washington condemns the Israeli West Bank settlements, but continues to support and arm Israel.

AFGHANISTAN

In June 1983, the editors of Red Star increased their coverage of events and activities in Afghanistan to 5.4 percent of the total content of foreign news (see Table 1). The main thrust of Soviet propaganda headlined:

- Soviet military helicopter maintenance teams assist Afghan Army units in repairing downed helicopters.

- Soviet armored transport unit excels in fulfilling its international duties in Afghanistan.
- Soviet Army dog units are used to locate hidden mines. The Soviet army officers responsible for training and utilization of dog teams do an excellent job. The unit has saved many lives.
- The Soviet military vehicle repair units assist the Afghan Army in repair and maintenance work.
- Afghanistan Army units defeat counterrevolutionaries. The people are grateful to the military for providing protection and helping them build a new life.
- Many counterrevolutionaries surrender to the Kabul government; now they support the revolution.
- Today in Herat - Red Star reporter tours Herat, Afghanistan. He describes progress in all aspects of life.
- President Karmal of Afghanistan criticizes U.S. military intervention.
- Afghanistan Bakhtar (news) Agency denounces the latest anti-Afghan propaganda being spread by the Chinese press.
- China is participating in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.
- Chinese military instructors help to arm and train counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan.

WEST GERMANY

The principal forces of Soviet propaganda in regard to West Germany highlighted the following topics:

Revival of German Militarism.

- A Military Show. Army Day is held in Munich. The German public views the new military weapons and demonstrations of German military power.
- The West German government accelerates the modernization of the Bundeswehr.
- West German Defense Minister Werner wants to rearm Germany. He deceives the public by saying that the USSR is increasing its military power and Europe needs Pershing II missiles to protect it from the USSR. He totally supports U.S. policy.

Nazis and Neo-Nazi Groups.

- Revanchist groups advocate return of pre-war German territories. The Revanchist movement is dangerous and could lead to a repeat of events that led to World War II. Many German government officials are sympathetic to the movement.
- The Western press continues to publish articles which justify Nazi war crimes.
- The Federal (German) Intelligence Service collects information about pro-socialist groups. They use Nazi methods and techniques to spy on citizens.

Domestic Politics.

- West German government officials denounce anti-war movement. Official says that the pacifism of the 1930s led to Auschwitz.
- Chancellor Kohl wants good relations with the USSR, but will continue to support NATO policies. He claims the USSR is dragging out Geneva talks. He says that the zero option is the best answer, but his logic is wrong.

FRANCE

Soviet commentary and news coverage of activities/events in France increased dramatically in June 1983 (see Table 1). The majority of Russian propaganda was extremely critical of the government in Paris (see Table 2). The Russian propaganda campaign stressed the military buildup and French cooperation with NATO. The principal focus of Soviet propaganda highlighted:

- Mitterand supports nuclear buildup in Europe and insists that French missiles should not be counted in the general strategic balance.
- France has reversed its policy regarding NATO - supports militarism.
- The French government supports Reagan's military policy.
- The French Navy participates in NATO Navy exercise - OCEAN SAFARI-83.
- The National Assembly approves the military program for 1984-1988 - this includes a nuclear build-up and creation of Rapid Deployment Forces.
- France is the second largest exporter of weapons in the capitalist world.
- France intends to maintain a military presence in the Indian Ocean.

NICARAGUA AND EL SALVADOR.

Red Star's coverage of political and military events in Central America moderated in June 1983 (see Table 1). As already noted, the principal focus of Soviet propaganda and commentary stressed the following topics:

- The Nicaraguan Army defeats counterrevolutionary bands based in Honduras.
- Decisiveness of the Nicaraguan people - they will defeat all U.S.-sponsored attacks.
- Washington continues the undeclared war in Nicaragua - people support and defend the revolution.
- Salvadoran patriots continue courageous battles against government troops - U.S. continues with military aid to the government.
- El Salvadoran Army continues to oppress people in order to defeat the struggle for liberty.

JAPAN

For over four years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average two percent of their coverage of foreign news to Japan - in June it was 2.4 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

<u>Topic</u>	<u>June '83</u>	<u>May '83</u>	<u>Apr '83</u>
1. Japanese militarism and imperialism.....	69%	16%	50%
2. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military training.....	16%	02%	40%
3. U.S. military assistance and.....	12%	75%	10%
4. Other.....	03%	07%	00%
	100%	100%	100%

The focus and tone of Russian propaganda content pertaining to Japan (other than U.S. military assistance) are contained in the following headlines and abstracts:

- A provocative tour. Japanese Defense Minister tours Hokkaido and observes the Soviet Kuril Islands.
- VALIANT BLITZ - 83. Japanese military forces participate in the largest joint military maneuvers ever held in Okinawa.

- Japan plans to continue increasing the military budget and production of new weapons systems.
- In spite of national interests, the Japanese government continues to support military policies of the U.S. for the world and Far East.
- The Japanese government will continue military buildup and cooperation with U.S. and NATO.

OTHER COUNTRIES

The Soviet government's continued displeasure with U.S. policy in regard to Poland was evident from the selection of articles in Red Star. The Russians highlighted the following topic:

- The U.S.-NATO continue their anti-Polish policy by trying to undermine stability in Poland.
- Over 677 illegal underground groups have been uncovered by Polish police.
- Reagan continues anti-Polish actions such as economic actions and anti-Polish speeches.
- The Polish government denounces International Labor Organization for interfering in domestic Polish affairs.

In reporting events in Kampuchea, the Soviet press emphasized that Thailand continues its military provocations against Kampuchea. For example, Royal Thai aircraft violate Kampuchean air space; the Thai navy enters Kampuchean waters, and the Thai army shells the Kampuchean border regions. The Soviet media also highlighted that "the Kampuchean Army is ready and capable of defending the country and the revolution. The men are loyal and professional."

Events in South Africa continue to be a favorite topic for Soviet propaganda. The following events/activities were headlined:

- Mozambique Air Defense shoots down South African spy plane.
- Chile and South Africa expand their military relations.
- South Africa intensifies its aggression against Angola.
- Organization of African Unity criticize South African imperialism, aggression and U.S. support of the white African state.

China received moderate coverage in the Soviet military press during June 1983. Much of this coverage was critical of Chinese policies and actions. As

noted above, Moscow reported that China is very active in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The Soviets showed concern in regard to anti-Afghan propaganda appearing in the Chinese press. Other articles emphasized:

- Reagan approves the sale of sophisticated computers and technology to China. Computers can be used for military purposes.
- The U.S. considers China an ally on the same level as other friendly pro-U.S. countries.
- Vietnam protests continued Chinese aggression against their border regions.

OFFICIAL VISITS AND PROTOCOL

The editors of Red Star, and other Soviet print and electronic media, regularly emphasize national (communist) anniversaries, significant political or military events in friendly communist countries; Soviet media also underscore friendship visits by foreign and Soviet dignitaries and/or delegations. The following events and/or activities were highlighted in June 1983.

Finland

The expanded media coverage (see Table 1) allocated to Finland was due to the state visit of President Koivisto of Finland to the USSR. The major topics discussed during the visit were stated, by the Soviet press, as follows:

- Soviet-Finish relations.
- Soviet support for disarmament.
- US-NATO deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe.

During the state dinner, Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, praised the friendly relations between the two countries. Andropov also discussed the U.S. military buildup and Soviet support for detente and disarmament.

India

The Indian Defense Minister, R. Venkatamapor, arrived in the USSR on June 21. He was the official guest of Marshall Ustinov, the Soviet Defense Minister. The Indian visitor met with the Soviet Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N.A. Tikhonov; they discussed international affairs and Soviet-Indian relations.

Yeman Arab Republic

A delegation of Soviet political/propaganda officers visited Yeman. They met with their counterparts in Yeman and exchanged ideas, opinions and experiences. They visited various political warfare schools and attended classes. Yemen and the USSR enjoy the benefits of a friendship treaty.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for June 1983, almost 75 percent was allocated to issues and comment in regard to domestic, military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 58 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as they appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

Table 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1983</u>										<u>1982</u>			
	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>
Soviet Military	58%	65%	62%	61%	74%	65%	54%	45%	62%	57%	67%	62%	57%	50%
Domestic Politics ...	14%	08%	08%	05%	02%	05%	18%	27%	10%	03%	03%	05%	13%	16%
Economy/Technology ..	06%	06%	08%	04%	06%	10%	09%	09%	06%	11%	08%	10%	05%	15%
Society/Culture	12%	11%	12%	22%	10%	13%	12%	08%	08%	12%	09%	10%	10%	10%
Foreign Affairs	05%	06%	05%	04%	03%	02%	02%	06%	09%	09%	05%	07%	09%	04%
Other	05%	04%	05%	04%	05%	05%	05%	05%	08%	08%	06%	06%	05%	08%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Again and again, the Soviet press and media have emphasized that the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries fully encourage and support peace movements and nuclear disarmament. In contrast, according to Moscow, the U.S. and NATO are "unwilling to come to any constructive agreement about nuclear disarmament."

Starting in April 1983, the Soviet government launched a major, orchestrated propaganda campaign to highlight, to the domestic and foreign audiences, that the Soviet government and people fully support nuclear disarmament. This propaganda campaign continued in June.

Selected headlines (from June) that indicate topics and the scope of the propaganda concerning disarmament and peace are listed below:

- World leaders praise Soviet support for nuclear disarmament.
- Andropov reiterates the Soviet commitment to nuclear disarmament in Europe.
- Wisdom will triumph. The world press praise Soviet support of nuclear disarmament. The USSR has a constructive and realistic approach.

- The USSR is dedicated to nuclear disarmament and wants world peace, detente. However, Warsaw pact is united and will meet any outside threat. When the West arms, the socialist bloc will increase its weapons to respond to any threat.
- The USSR wants peace. Soviet armed forces support the Soviet government's announcement on nuclear disarmament.
- The Soviet support for nuclear disarmament has given hope to people worldwide.
- The Danger of war grows everyday that the U.S. continues to increase its military power. Time after time, the USSR has made constructive suggestions for nuclear disarmament - all have been rejected by Washington.
- The USSR and the socialist bloc issue a joint statement (in Moscow) supporting peace and nuclear disarmament, and appeal to the people of the world to support peace.

Red Star provided extensive coverage of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenary Session. this event accounted for the six percent increase in the coverage of domestic politics (see Table 6). Guidance from this highly important and sensitive central committee session stressed the urgent need to improve propaganda and agitation work in the USSR. The Central Committee of the Communist Party emphasized that:

- The Press and media in the USSR must above all serve CPSU and spread the Party word.
- Propaganda must be realistic, scientific and objective.
- All elements must wage an intensive propaganda war against Western anti-Soviet propaganda.
- Party propagandists must educate themselves better and fill their ranks with the best educated and qualified communists.
- All levels must become more involved with the people.
- All propaganda and agitation work needs infusions of new teaching methods and ideas.
- The Communist Party must have special trained propaganda teams to deal with specific groups of the population, e.g., ethnic groups, workers, farmers, youth, etc.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>JUNE</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>1983</u>		<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>1982</u>		<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>
				<u>MAR</u>	<u>MAR</u>						<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>		
Military														
Discipline/Morale	47%	44%	43%	40%	42%	42%	42%	48%	38%	42%	44%	47%	43%	44%
Soviet Military														
Training/Exercises	19%	21%	21%	28%	20%	28%	27%	37%	37%	21%	29%	17%	31%	23%
Soviet History/WW II ..	22%	24%	20%	18%	25%	18%	14%	19%	24%	24%	17%	21%	16%	13%
Military Logistics	04%	04%	05%	11%	04%	05%	04%	04%	03%	05%	08%	11%	07%	10%
Arms Control	07%	06%	11%	03%	05%	07%	06%	06%	02%	08%	01%	02%	01%	07%
Other Military	01%	01%	00%	00%	04%	00%	01%	01%	00%	00%	01%	02%	02%	03%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Generally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for a good communist to perform.

Based on guidance obtained from the June CPSU Central Committee Plenary Session, the Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism listed the following propaganda objectives for the Soviet military.

Propaganda objectives to be directed to senior officers are to develop and explain:

- Long term programs for dynamic political/ideological indoctrination.
- The urgent need to improve military readiness.
- The many aspects of the growth of socialism.
- The new law on worker's collectives.

Propaganda objectives for junior officers and enlisted men are to emphasize and explain the:

- Requirements to improve military discipline.
- Characteristics of the "new Soviet man."
- Growth of socialism.
- Law on worker's collectives.

In June 1983, almost eleven percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military topics and subjects was critical and/or negative in tone in regard to individual and/or unit performance. Over 18 percent of the total space (in Red Star) about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical, but only three percent of the articles concerning military training was critical in tone.

The major thrust of Red Star articles about military topics, critical in tone, are listed below:

- Officers must focus on training sergeants. Sergeants are valuable aides to officers during military training and in maintaining morale and discipline. The political cadre must constantly seek ways to improve the training and authority of sergeants.
- Air Force regiment lacks military readiness. The unit had poor organization and planning. The training was not strenuous or challenging. The men could not master the essential skills (quickly enough). Strict control and better organization are required.
- Military base commander is irresponsible and dishonest. He was greedy--he owned two apartments and a car, on false pretenses. His financial papers were not in order and he broke the rules. In addition, he could not relate to or work with people.
- Officers must be honest and conscientious in regard to performance evaluations. Officers are promoted and/or transferred due to personal reasons of commanding officers. An officer who causes trouble may be transferred with a glowing evaluation because his commander wants to get rid of him. This complicates matters and is unethical. Problems must be handled immediately.
- Help maintain morale and discipline. Warrent officers should play an important role in assisting officers with military and political training. They can get close to both enlisted men and officers--can function as a go-between. They must help to maintain morale and discipline.
- Officer guilty of mismanagement. A commander of a military factory was unjust to his subordinates, covered up mistakes, blamed others for his problems, and did not relate well with people.

- Division commander does not care about his men. A commanding officer of a certain division is a good officer, leader and organizer; unfortunately, he does not care enough about his men and their morale. He neglects their comforts and getting to know them. He does not reward or praise his men for excellence. He overworks them. Red Star points out these weaknesses, urges him to change.
- Discipline is an important part of military readiness. Military discipline is part of socialist discipline. Soldiers must learn obedience, to obey orders and respect Soviet laws. Officers must have the discipline to carry out and fulfill tasks/assignments on schedule.
- Illegal construction of bathhouse. Red Star condemns the officers of a chemical warfare unit for building an illegal bathhouse--they stole the money and materials. Although the bathhouse was needed (for safety and cleanliness) this does not justify illegal construction.
- Punishment must suit the crime. Officers must study and learn the rules and military regulations from Judge Advocates. Before a man is punished other steps should be taken to change his behavior. Men must be aware of the rules and regulations. Also, they must be taught to respect their comrades and military regulations.
- Religious beliefs. A soldier's commander and his comrades help him to abandon his religious beliefs. They show him friendship, the value of the work of the unit for the society. Party members teach him communist ideology, and show them the mistakes of his religion. He becomes a happy and productive member of the military unit.
- Officers must use initiative. An important characteristic of a successful officer is initiative. Officers need to think independently. This can help them get out of serious problems in combat situations. It also makes training more interesting when officers are innovative and not formal.
- Learn faster. Junior officers need to master many technical skills more rapidly.
- Officers must control their wives. Red Star criticizes a military political officer for abusing his position in order to avenge an insult to his wife, who is a teacher at a local school. She was criticized and evaluated on how to improve her teaching - (The political officer considered this an insult). Another officer's wife used military vehicles for personal errands. These are examples of wives who controlled their husbands and their principles. It should be the other way around. A wife must support her husband and help him to be a loyal officer and communist.
- Readiness must be improved to meet US-NATO threat. Military readiness is a valuable weapon of national states. The Soviet military is

striving to improve training and military discipline. Soldiers must know and obey regulations. They must respect guard duty and do it well.

- Dishonesty. A Communist Party member is dishonest; does not relate well to people, and he gets himself and others into trouble. Communist Party members must be honest and conscientious, and set a good example for all around them.
- Bad morale on a patrol boat. Sailors break regulations, insult and fight with each other. The root of the problem is due to the negligence of the officers. They have not worked closely with their men—they did not take the time needed to visit with their men in order to get acquainted. The political officers were negligent. They must learn about the men, their families, strengths, weaknesses and needs. They must learn to relate to the men on their level.
- Experts must share military knowledge and experience. All officers must participate in the organization and planning of training exercises and competitions. During the training cycle they must meet to discuss the progress of training, mistakes, weaknesses and take appropriate positive actions. A major goal is to get experienced officers and technical experts to share their knowledge and experience. Formal approaches to teaching and training should be discouraged.
- Improve military readiness, discipline and morale. General Epishev, head of the Army-Navy Main Political Directorate discussed the significance of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenary Session. He emphasized that all military (party) political organizations must keep close contact with the soldiers and influence readiness and training, and the quality of life on military bases.

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in print media to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience. During the past two years, the editors of Red Star have published four or five cartoons each month pertaining to foreign affairs.

During June 1983, the editors of Red Star published six cartoons pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	1, 3, 6
Anti-Soviet Propaganda	4, 5



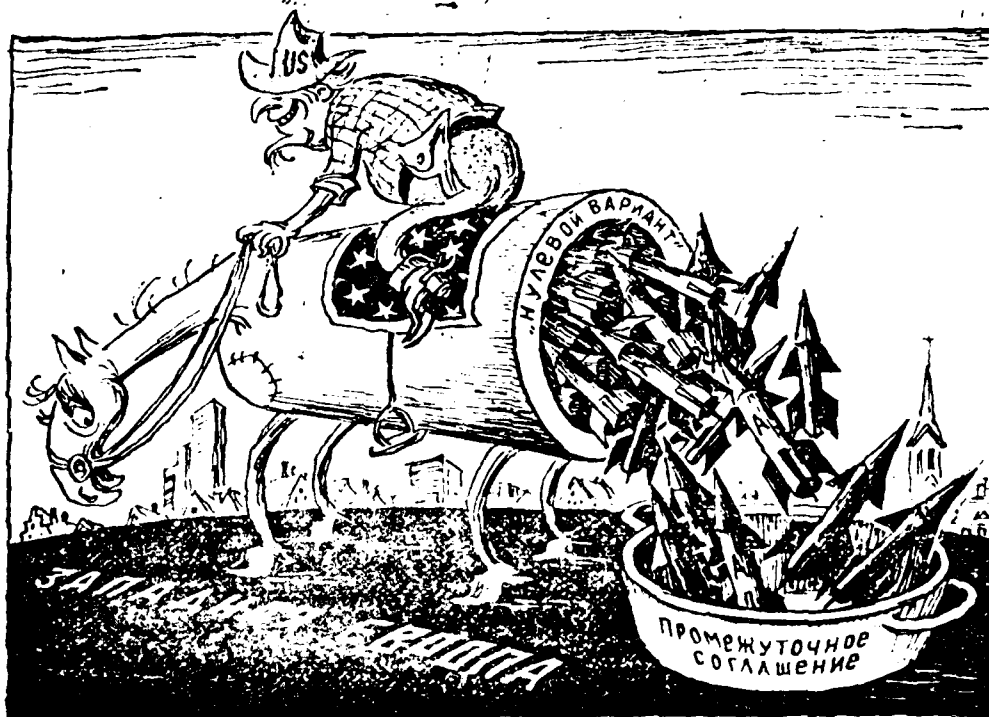
Преступная эстафета.

Рис. В. СМОТРОВА.

Criminal relay-race

Предложение США о так называемом «промежуточном соглашении» по ядерным вооружениям средней дальности является разновидностью американского «нулевого варианта».

(Из газет).

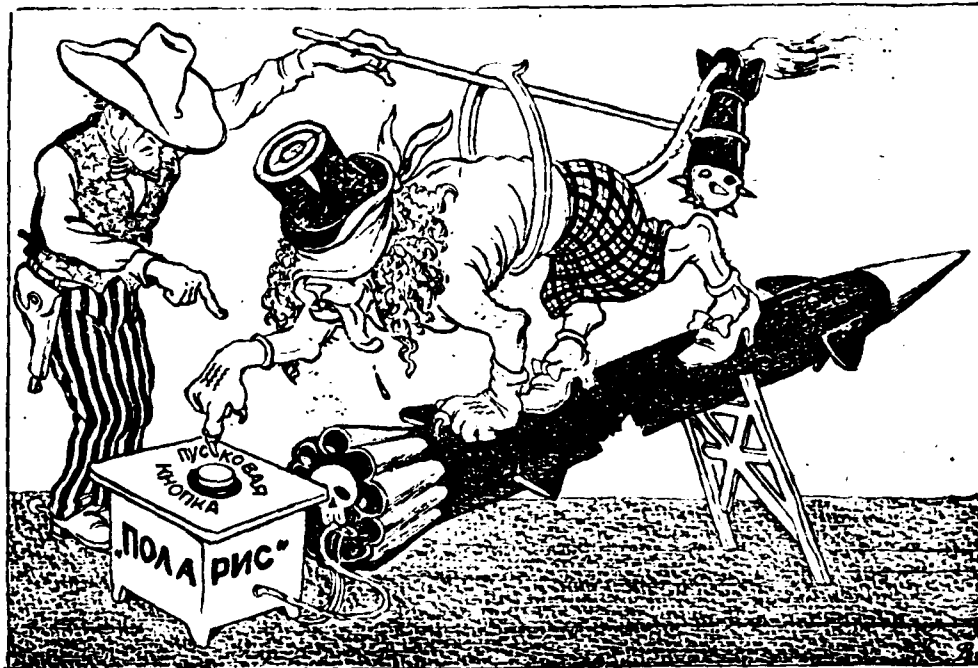


Конь троянский, вариант американский...

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА.

U.S. version of trojan horse.

Премьер-министр Великобритании М. Тэтчер заявила, что она в любой момент готова нажать пусковую кнопку ракет «Поларис», нацеленных на советские города (Из газет).



Британский лев весьма послушен,
Теперь известно это всем, —

Готов нажать любую кнопку,
Как только скажет дядя Сэм.

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.
Стихи А. ЛЕОНТЬЕВА.

Prime-minister Thatcher of Great Britain announced that she is ready at any moment to press the button to launch "Polaris" missiles which are aimed at Soviet cities.

The British lion is quite obedient, now everybody knows it. He is ready to press any button as soon as Uncle Sam give the word.

Чтобы хоть как-то сбить накал борьбы народов Северной Европы за мир и оправдать гонку вооружений, пронаатовские круги все чаще прибегают к организации шумных антисоветских кампаний, которые строятся на мифических нарушениях норвежских и шведских территориальных вод «советскими подводными лодками».

(Из газет).



«Подводная утка у берегов Скандинавии»

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА

"Submarine" duck off the shores of Scandinavia.

In order to beat the heated battle of Northern European peoples for peace and to justify the arms race, pro-NATO circles are more and more often resorting to the organization of noisy anti-soviet campaigns which are founded on mythical intrusions in Norwegian and Swedish territorial waters by "Soviet submarines".

Пытаясь отвлечь внимание мировой общественности от американской программы подготовки к химической войне, Вашингтон прибегает к гнусной лжи о «применении» в Афганистане и Юго-Восточной Азии «советского химического оружия».

(Из газет).



Стараясь надуть...

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

Washington is resorting to malicious lies about the use of Soviet chemical arms in Afghanistan and South East Asia in its attempts to distract world attention from the U.S. program of preparation for chemical warfare.

Trying to dupe....

Пентагон приступил к созданию единого космического командования для всех четырех видов вооруженных сил США — ВВС, ГМС, армии и морской пехоты. Это единственное подразделение американского руководства, приступившее к милитаризации космоса.

(Из газет).



Создаваемая «звезда» Пентагона.

Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

The Pentagon began creation of the U.S. Space Command for all four of the U.S. armed forces - USAF, U.S. Navy, Army and Marines. This is just another indication of the U.S. intention to militarize space.

Pentagon Super Novae

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